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Total Number of Pages in This Submission

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Application Number

09/690,213

Filing Date

October 17, 2000

First Named Inventor

Mamdani et al.

Art Unit

2686

Examiner Name

Khawar Iqbal

Attorney Docket Number

033327.0023

ENCLOSURES (Check all that apply)

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|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fee Transmittal Form | <input type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> After Allowance Communication to TC |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fee Attached | <input type="checkbox"/> Licensing-related Papers | <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment/Reply | <input type="checkbox"/> Petition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to TC (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> After Final | <input type="checkbox"/> Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application | <input type="checkbox"/> Proprietary Information |
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SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm Name	Williams Mullen		
Signature			
Printed name	Thomas F. Bergert		
Date	January 12, 2007	Reg. No.	38,076

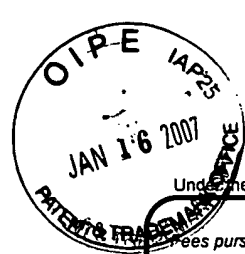
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This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.5. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to 2 hours to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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Fees pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (H.R. 4818).

**FEE TRANSMITTAL
For FY 2006**☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27**TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT** (\$) 500.00**Complete if Known**

Application Number	09/690,213
Filing Date	October 17, 2000
First Named Inventor	Mamdani et al.
Examiner Name	Khawar Iqbal
Art Unit	2686
Attorney Docket No.	033327.0023

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)☐ Check ☐ Credit Card ☐ Money Order ☐ None ☐ Other (please identify): _____☒ Deposit Account Deposit Account Number: 50-0766 Deposit Account Name: Williams Mullen

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FEE CALCULATION (All the fees below are due upon filing or may be subject to a surcharge.)**1. BASIC FILING, SEARCH, AND EXAMINATION FEES**

Application Type	FILING FEES		SEARCH FEES		EXAMINATION FEES		Fees Paid (\$)
	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	
Utility	300	150	500	250	200	100	
Design	200	100	100	50	130	65	
Plant	200	100	300	150	160	80	
Reissue	300	150	500	250	600	300	
Provisional	200	100	0	0	0	0	

2. EXCESS CLAIM FEES**Fee Description**

Each claim over 20 (including Reissues)

Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)
50	25

Each independent claim over 3 (including Reissues)

200	100
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Multiple dependent claims

360	180
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Total Claims	Extra Claims	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)
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- 20 or HP = _____ x _____ = _____

HP = highest number of total claims paid for, if greater than 20.

Indep. Claims	Extra Claims	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)
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- 3 or HP = _____ x _____ = _____

HP = highest number of independent claims paid for, if greater than 3.

3. APPLICATION SIZE FEE

If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper (excluding electronically filed sequence or computer listings under 37 CFR 1.52(e)), the application size fee due is \$250 (\$125 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).

Total Sheets	Extra Sheets	Number of each additional 50 or fraction thereof	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)
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- 100 = _____ / 50 = _____ (round up to a whole number) x _____ = _____

4. OTHER FEE(S)

Non-English Specification, \$130 fee (no small entity discount)

Fees Paid (\$)Other (e.g., late filing surcharge): Brief on Appeal

500.00

SUBMITTED BY

Signature	<u>Thomas F. Bergert</u>	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent) 38,076	Telephone 703.760.5200
Name (Print/Type)	Thomas F. Bergert		Date January 12, 2007

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.136. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 30 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Application of]	
Mamdani, Malik et al.]	
]	
Serial No.: 09/690,213]	Examiner: Khawar Iqbal
]	
Filed: October 17, 2000]	Art Unit: 2686
]	
For: Method and System for]	
Facilitation of Wireless E-Commerce]	
Transactions]	

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
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Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

BRIEF ON APPEAL

This is an appeal under 37 CFR 1.191 to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office from the final rejection of claims 1-3, 5-45 and 47-49 of the above-identified patent application in an Office Action dated May 12, 2006.

Real Party in Interest is identified on page 2 of this paper.

Related Appeals, Interferences and Judicial Proceedings are identified on page 2 of this paper.

Status of Claims is identified on page 2 of this paper.

Status of Amendments is identified on page 2 of this paper.

Summary of Claimed Subject Matter is identified beginning on page 3 of this paper.

Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal are identified beginning on page 4 of this paper.

Argument is identified beginning on page 4 of this paper.

Conclusion is identified on page 11 of this paper.

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Appendix is identified at the end of this paper.

(1) Real Party in Interest

GTECH Global Services Corporation Limited of Larnaca, Cyprus is the owner and applicant of this patent application, and the real party in interest.

(2) Related Appeals, Interferences and Judicial Proceedings

There are no appeals, interferences or judicial proceedings related to this patent application serial no. 09/690,213.

(3) Status of Claims

Claims 1-3, 5-45 and 47-49 are pending in the application.

Claims 1-3, 5-45 and 47-49 are finally rejected.

Claims 1-3, 5-45 and 47-49 are being appealed.

Claims 4, 46 and 50 have been canceled without prejudice.

Each of claims 1-3, 5-45 and 47-49 are shown in the Appendix attached to this Appeal Brief.

(4) Status of Amendments

Appellant has filed no amendments subsequent to the final rejection contained in the Office Action mailed May 12, 2006.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The present invention provides a system and method for enabling the facilitation and fulfillment of wireless e-commerce transactions in a secure and convenient manner. The present invention further assists in tying e-commerce transactions to “real world” products and services, and provides appropriate systems to enable users to bypass traditional physical world limitations associated with traditional transactions or only partially integrated e-commerce transactions. In one embodiment, the present invention enables users to bypass traditional physical world limitations by providing a transaction fulfillment apparatus capable of permitting physical admission through a point of entry by optically scanning codes from a visual display of a wireless device.

With the present invention, fulfillment of an actual wireless transaction is initiated and completed using the displayed code and an appropriate optical scanner. In one embodiment, scanning of the code from the wireless device display triggers a physical fulfillment event that permits personal bodily entry into or through a physical structure. Thus, the invention provides a system and method which truly facilitates and fulfills wireless transactions for real-world goods and/or services.

Independent claims 1, 30, 45, 47 and 48 find support, for example, in the specification from page 7, line 23 to page 10, line 20; from page 13, line 13 to page 16, line 23; from page 17, line 1 to page 18, line 21; from page 21, line 16 to page 24, line 2 and in Figs. 4 and 7 and the accompanying description in the specification.

No independent claim recites means-plus-function language, and no dependent claim argued separately includes means-plus-function language.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

All of the presently pending claims stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) or 35 USC § 103(a). Claims 1, 30, 47 and 48 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) based on U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0163373 to Cornateanu (hereafter “Cornateanu”). Claims 1-3, 5-25, 30, 34-44 and 47-48 further stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on WIPO publication no. WO/00/03328 to Hymel (hereafter “Hymel”) in view of Cornateanu. Claims 1, 30, 47 and 48 further stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0004746 to Ferber et al. (hereafter “Ferber”) in view of Cornateanu. Claims 26-29, 31-33, and 45 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on U.S. Patent No. 6,393,305 to Ulvinen et al (hereafter “Ulvinen”) in light of Hymel and Cornateanu.

(7) Argument

The Cornateanu reference

In the Office Action of May 12, 2006, the Examiner has cited U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 20030163373 to Cornateanu (“Cornateanu”) in various instances. The Cornateanu reference relates to a device that can receive coupon or ticket information, and which is physically connected to another device (e.g., checkout station 415) at the time the user wishes to redeem coupons or a ticket. Scanning capabilities are employed only (1) on the device itself in connection with scanning *printed* coupons into the device (see 0035, 0037, 0048, 0059, Fig. 3D, claim 18) or

(2) at a checkout location for scanning the products being purchased by the user (see 0039, 0071). There is nothing in Cornateanu that teaches scanning a transaction code from a visual display of a wireless device as claimed in the present invention. Cornateanu teaches away from this by requiring that the device be physically connected to the facility checkout instrument. For example, in paragraph 71, Cornateanu describes that a processor coupled to the station 415 and reader 410 determines whether the scanned UPC information (from the scanned physical products) matches the electronic coupon information in the memory of the device, which is known to be *connected to the station*. In the electronic ticket transfer element cited by the Examiner as paragraphs 0044, 0076-0081, there again is no teaching or suggestion of scanning a transaction code from a visual display of the wireless device as claimed in the present application. Instead, the device is engaged/connected to a device at the gate (see 0044, 0081) and the information is “downloaded” or “transmitted” to another computer or terminal.

While paragraph 0044 mentions scanning the ticket information, this information has been previously sent to the event’s data receiving center, and similar to the physical product scanning that occurs in the retail store embodiment described in Cornateanu, it is clear that this scanning is of some physical representation of the ticket provided at the event’s gate. There is no other consistent description of scanning in connection with using the device for redemption, and it is impermissible hindsight to presume that this scanning involves scanning a transaction code from a visual display of the wireless device, especially when there is NO other teaching or suggestion of such a process in the specification, claims, abstract or drawings in Cornateanu. Indeed, the references in Cornateanu to (1) physical scanning of paper items and (2) downloading of information from the device to a physically connected terminal teach away from a transaction apparatus at a point of entry that scans

a transaction barcode from a visual display of a wireless device for permitting entry into or through a physical structure as claimed. For these reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that Cornateanu does not teach each and every element of these claims, and therefore cannot anticipate these claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

A claim is anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102 only if each and every element is found in the cited reference. *See* M.P.E.P. § 2131 and cases cited therein. Because Cornateanu does not disclose each and every element of the independent claims as presented herein, it cannot anticipate these claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

Regarding the remaining rejections, the Hymel reference relates to a targeted or affinity marketing and coupon delivery system, employing traditional transaction infrastructure (e.g., point of sale checkout, checkout clerk, coupons, checkout scanner) as the basis for its disclosed system. Unlike the present invention, Hymel does not make it easier to initiate, process or fulfill a transaction for a product or service involving physical fulfillment such as physical entry into or through a physical structure. Hymel is concerned with scanning bar coded coupons at the time the user is purchasing items associated with those coupons. No transaction request occurs in Hymel until the user is at the point of sale presenting items for purchase. At that time, the user presents bar coded coupons which are then scanned by a scanner so that discounts can be applied. The scanning of the bar code does not result in the fulfillment of a transaction and does not permit personal bodily entry into or through a physical structure.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, the prior art reference or references, taken alone or combined, must teach or suggest each and every element recited in the claims. *See* M.P.E.P. § 2143.03. Second, there must be some suggestion or motivation to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. *See* M.P.E.P. § 2143.01. Third, a reasonable expectation of success must exist. *See* M.P.E.P. § 2143.02.

Given the purpose of Hymel to collect demographic information and transmit targeted coupons, there is no motivation in Hymel to provide a system including the scanning of bar codes in fulfillment of a transacted-for product or service so as to permit personal bodily entry into or through a physical structure. While the Cornateanu system seeks to use wireless devices to receive ticket information, Cornateanu teaches connecting the device to another device in order to transmit the ticket information at the point of entry. As outlined above, Cornateanu clearly employs scanning devices (1) as part of the wireless device in order to scan printed coupons, and (2) as part of a checkout system for scanning physical products. If Cornateanu had intended to incorporate scanning devices in order to scan transaction codes from wireless devices, it would clearly have done so. However, there is nothing in Cornateanu pointing or suggesting this arrangement, and Applicant submits it would therefore not be obvious to modify Hymel (which has no motivation to permit personal bodily entry through a structure) with Cornateanu (which teaches away from scanning the visual display of a wireless device in fulfillment of a transaction). Bearing in mind that the prior art must teach or suggest *all* claim elements in order to find anticipation or obviousness, and that *all* words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art (see MPEP 706.02(j) and

2143.03), Applicant submits that the invention as presently claimed is not disclosed or suggested by the prior art of record.

Regarding the rejection based on Ferber in view of Cornateanu, Applicant notes, as a preliminary matter, that the Ferber reference may only be used to support a rejection under 35 USC 103(a) to the extent supporting subject matter is present in the provisional application relied upon by Ferber for priority (i.e., U.S. Application Serial No. 60/198,092 filed April 17, 2000 (the '092 application)), as this is the only application with a priority date which predates Applicant's priority filing date of July 13, 2000. Applicant respectfully submits that any elements cited from the Ferber publication which were not in the '092 application cannot be considered against Applicant's claims.

The Ferber reference cited by the Examiner describes an e-coupon channel for use with providing electronic coupon incentives based on user profiles (see abstract; paragraph [0002]). The aim of the Ferber reference is to provide and send appropriately targeted coupons to users to increase response rate, reduce fraud, and reduce administrative processing costs (see paragraph [0005]). Users of the delivered coupons present them at a location with a cash register in order to redeem the coupon (see paragraph [0025]); thus, the user does not bypass traditional real-world physical limitations when attempting to purchase a product or service according to the Ferber disclosure.

In each independent claim against which Ferber has been cited, the claim includes the *optical scanning of a code from the visual display of a wireless device so as to trigger at least a*

physical fulfillment event... On page 11 of the Office Action, the Examiner has cited paragraphs 0008-10, 0021, 0023 and 0028-30 of Ferber for this claim element. However, the cited segments of Ferber pertain only to redemption of a coupon. In the present invention as claimed, the *optical scanning* of the code from the wireless device display *triggers the fulfillment event permitting personal bodily entry into or through the entry point*. This enables the user to avoid traditional retail infrastructure. However, scanning a code in Ferber does nothing but redeem a coupon. No fulfillment for a product or service is provided, and the Ferber system does not bypass traditional real-world infrastructure. The only mention of products and services is in the context of traditional retail system processing (see paragraphs 0003 and 0025). To the extent a purchaser in Ferber may purchase a product or service associated with the redemption of a coupon, this is no longer a wireless transaction for a product or service as claimed. There is thus no *wireless* transaction as claimed, and no *transaction fulfillment* as a result of optically scanning the code. Further, for the same reasons as indicated above with Hymel, there would be no teaching or suggestion for combining Ferber with Cornateanu for achieving the claimed invention. Cornateanu simply does not contemplate optical scanning of a code from the visual display of a wireless device in order to permit entry through an entry point. Accordingly, Applicant reiterates that the Examiner has not set forth a prima facie case of obviousness against the independent claims.

Regarding the rejection of claims 26-29, 31-33, and 45 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on Ulvinen in light of Hymel and Cornateanu, Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner has not set forth how any of the cited references address several of the elements incorporated by claims 26-29 and 31-33. The Examiner has outlined his reasons for this rejection on pages 9 and

10 of the Office Action. However, the Examiner does not refer to: receiving a wireless transaction request from a transaction requester seeking personal bodily entry into or through a physical structure using a wireless communications device (from claim 1, which claims 26-29 depend from); verifying the identity of the transaction requester (from claim 24, which claims 26-29 depend from); communicating the code from the transaction apparatus to the wireless device after verifying the identity of the requester (also from claim 24); comparing the spoken authentication code to an authentic voice print of an authorized user of the wireless device (from claims 29 and 33); and including a speech services module for audibly verifying the identity of the transaction requester (from claims 31-33). For these reasons, Applicant asserts that the rejection of claims 26-29 and 31-33 cannot stand.

Regarding claim 45, the citations to Ulvinen (col. 4, lines 55-67) do not refer to communicating a transaction request from a wireless communications device to a transaction apparatus on behalf of a transaction requester seeking personal bodily entry into or through a physical structure using a wireless communication device as claimed. Further, the Examiner has relied upon Hymel for teaching the display of the transaction code on a visual display of the wireless device and optically scanning the code from the visual display of the wireless device so as to trigger at least a physical fulfillment event, and on Cornateanu for permitting personal bodily entry into or through a physical structure. As discussed above, Applicant submits it would not be obvious to modify Hymel (which has no motivation to permit personal bodily entry through a structure) with Cornateanu (which teaches away from scanning the visual display of a wireless device in fulfillment of a transaction). For all of these reasons, Applicant submits that the rejection of claim 45 based upon Ulvinen in light of Hymel and Cornateanu cannot stand.

The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. *In re Mills*, 16 USPQ2d 1430, 1432 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Further, even if aspects of the claimed invention are individually within the capabilities of one skilled in the art at the time of Applicant's invention, there must still be an objective reason to combine the teachings of the references. See *In re Kotzab*, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1318 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

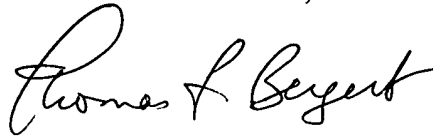
For all of the above reasons, Applicant submits that the present claims are not shown or made obvious by any of the references of record, taken singly or in combination, and are thus allowable over the cited references. The remaining claims are dependent upon one of the amended independent claims and it is submitted that these dependent claims are similarly allowable over the cited references.

(8) Conclusion

The prior art of record, taken singly or in combination, does not teach or suggest the present invention as presently claimed, and the Examiner has not established anticipation by the Cornateanu reference or a prima facie case of obviousness against the independent claims 1, 30, 45, 47 and 48. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the Board remand this patent application back to the Examiner with the directive to issue a Notice of Allowance in this matter.

One copy of the appeal brief is being filed. The Commissioner is authorized to charge
Deposit Account No. 50-0766 in the amount of \$ 500.00 required under 37 CFR 41.20(b)(2).

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAMS MULLEN, PC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Thomas F. Bergert". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Thomas" and last name "Bergert" clearly distinguishable.

Thomas F. Bergert
Counsel for Applicant
Reg. No. 38,076

Filed: January 12, 2007

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Claims Appendix:

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1. A method for facilitating a wireless transaction, comprising:

receiving a wireless transaction request from a transaction requester seeking personal bodily entry into or through a physical structure using a wireless communications device;
receiving, by a wireless communication device, a first transaction code representative of the transaction request;
displaying the first transaction code on a visual display of the wireless communication device; and
optically scanning the first transaction code from the visual display of the wireless communication device so as to trigger at least a physical fulfillment event permitting personal bodily entry into or through the physical structure.

Claim 2. The method of claim 1 wherein receiving the first transaction code includes receiving a first optically scannable transaction code, wherein the step of optically scanning the first transaction code is by a transaction fulfillment system, and wherein the transaction fulfillment system is in communication with the physical structure, with the physical structure having means for restricting physical access into or through the physical structure.

Claim 3. The method of claim 2 wherein receiving the first optically scannable transaction code includes receiving a first transaction barcode, and wherein the method further includes the steps of communicating a decoded representation of the scanned transaction code to the physical structure so as to activate the means for restricting physical access in order to permit personal bodily entry into or through the physical structure.

Claim 4. (cancelled).

Claim 5. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

communicating the first transaction code from a transaction apparatus to the wireless communication device, wherein the transaction code is representative of a ticket for physical bodily admission into or through a physical structure.

Claim 6. The method of claim 5 wherein communicating the first transaction code includes communicating the first transaction code directly from the transaction apparatus to the wireless communication device.

Claim 7. The method of claim 6 wherein communicating the first transaction code directly from the transaction apparatus includes communicating the first transaction code from a radio transceiver of the transaction apparatus to a radio transceiver of the wireless communication device.

Claim 8. The method of claim 7 wherein communicating the first transaction code from the radio transceiver of the transaction apparatus includes communicating the first transaction code from a transaction fulfillment system of the transaction apparatus.

Claim 9. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
verifying the first transaction code in response to scanning the transaction code.

Claim 10. The method of claim 9 wherein verifying the first transaction code includes communicating a decoded representation of the first transaction code from a transaction fulfillment system of a transaction apparatus to a transaction management system of the transaction apparatus.

Claim 11. The method of claim 9, further comprising:
receiving, by the wireless communication device, a second transaction code after verifying the first transaction code.

Claim 12. The method of claim 11 wherein receiving the second transaction code includes receiving a second optically scannable transaction code.

Claim 13. The method of claim 12 wherein receiving the second optically scannable transaction code includes receiving a second transaction barcode.

Claim 14. The method of claim 11, further comprising:

communicating the second transaction code from a transaction apparatus to the wireless communication device.

Claim 15. The method of claim 14 where communicating the second transaction code includes communicating the second transaction code directly from the transaction apparatus to the wireless communication device.

Claim 16. The method of claim 15 wherein communicating the second transaction code directly from the transaction apparatus includes communicating the second transaction code from a radio transceiver of the transaction apparatus to a radio transceiver of the wireless communication device.

Claim 17. The method of claim 16 wherein communicating the second transaction code from the radio transceiver of the transaction apparatus includes communicating the second transaction code from a transaction fulfillment system of the transaction apparatus.

Claim 18. The method of claim 11, further comprising:

optically scanning the second transaction code from the visual display of the wireless communication device; verifying the second transaction code; and receiving, by the wireless communication device, a transaction fulfillment message.

Claim 19. The method of claim 18, further comprising:

communicating the transaction fulfillment message from a transaction apparatus to the wireless communication device.

Claim 20. The method of claim 19 where communicating the transaction fulfillment message includes communicating the transaction fulfillment message directly from the transaction apparatus to the wireless communication device.

Claim 21. The method of claim 20 wherein communicating the transaction fulfillment message directly from the transaction apparatus includes communicating the transaction fulfillment message from a radio transceiver of the transaction apparatus to a radio transceiver of the wireless communication device.

Claim 22. The method of claim 21 wherein communicating the transaction fulfillment message from the radio transceiver of the transaction apparatus includes communicating the transaction fulfillment message from a transaction fulfillment system of the transaction apparatus.

Claim 23. The method of claim 18 wherein verifying the second transaction code includes communicating a decoded representation of the second transaction code from a transaction fulfillment system of a transaction apparatus to a transaction management system of the transaction apparatus.

Claim 24. The method of claim 1 further comprising:

receiving, at a transaction apparatus, a transaction request from a transaction requester;
verifying an identity of the transaction requester; and
communicating the first transaction code from the transaction apparatus to the wireless communication device after verifying the identity of the transaction requester.

Claim 25. The method of claim 24 wherein receiving the transaction request includes receiving the transaction request from the wireless communication device of the transaction requester.

Claim 26. The method of claim 24 wherein verifying the identity of the transaction requester includes authenticating a spoken authentication code.

Claim 27. The method of claim 26 wherein authenticating the spoken authentication code includes receiving, at the transaction apparatus, a spoken authentication code.

Claim 28. The method of claim 27 wherein receiving the spoken authentication code includes receiving the spoken authentication code from the wireless communication device.

Claim 29. The method of claim 26 wherein authenticating the spoken authentication code comparing the spoken authentication code to an authentic voice print of an authorized user of the wireless communication device.

Claim 30. A system for facilitating a wireless transaction, comprising:

- a wireless communication device capable of:

- receiving a transaction code; and

- displaying the transaction code on a visual display of the wireless communication device;

and

- a transaction apparatus capable of:

- receiving a request to transact for a particular product or service from a transaction requester seeking personal bodily entry into or through a physical structure using a wireless communication device;

- verifying an identity of the transaction requester;

- communicating a transaction code to the wireless communication device based on the request to transact; and

- optically scanning the transaction code from the visual display of the wireless communication device so as to trigger at least a physical fulfillment event, said fulfillment event permitting personal bodily entry into or through a physical structure.

Claim 31. The system of claim 30 wherein the transaction apparatus includes a speech services module for audibly verifying the identity of the transaction requester.

Claim 32. The system of claim 31 wherein the speech services module is capable of receiving a spoken authentication code from the wireless communication device and authenticating the spoken authentication code.

Claim 33. The system of claim 32 wherein the speech services module include a voice authentication system for comparing the spoken authentication code to an authentic voice print.

Claim 34. The system of claim 30 wherein the transaction apparatus is coupled to a telecommunication network system for enabling communication with the wireless communication device.

Claim 35. The system of claim 30 wherein the transaction apparatus is coupled to a telecommunication network system for enabling communication with the wireless communication device.

Claim 36. The system of claim 35 wherein the transaction apparatus is coupled to the telecommunication network through a computer network system.

Claim 37. The system of claim 30 wherein the transaction apparatus is coupled to a wireless data network system for enabling communication with the wireless communication device.

Claim 38. The system of claim 37 wherein the transaction management system is coupled to the wireless data network system through a computer network system.

Claim 39. The system of claim 38 wherein the wireless data network system includes a wireless local area network system.

Claim 40. The system of claim 30 wherein the transaction apparatus includes a code scanning device for optically scanning the transaction code.

Claim 41. The system of claim 40 wherein the code scanning device includes a bar code reader.

Claim 42. The system of claim 30 wherein the transaction apparatus is capable of decoding the transaction code in response to optically scanning the transaction code.

Claim 43. The system of claim 30 wherein the transaction apparatus and the wireless communication device each include a radio transceiver for enabling communication directly between the wireless communication device and the transaction apparatus.

Claim 44. The system of claim 30 wherein the transaction apparatus includes a client computer system coupled to a transaction management system.

Claim 45. A method for facilitating a wireless transaction, comprising:

- communicating a transaction request from a wireless communication device to a transaction apparatus on behalf of a transaction requester seeking personal bodily entry into or through a physical structure using a wireless communication device;

- communicating a spoken authentication code from the wireless communication device to the transaction apparatus;

- authenticating the spoken authentication code;

- receiving, by the wireless communication device, a transaction code after authenticating the spoken authentication code, said transaction code being representative of a transacted-for good or service;

- displaying the transaction code on a visual display of the wireless communication device;

and

- optically scanning the transaction code from the visual display of the wireless communication device so as to trigger at least a physical fulfillment event, said fulfillment event permitting personal bodily entry into or through a physical structure.

Claim 46. (cancelled)

Claim 47. A method for facilitating a wireless transaction, comprising:

- receiving a wireless transaction request from a transaction requester using a wireless communications device;

- receiving, by said wireless communication device, a first transaction code in response to said transaction request;

- displaying the first transaction code on a visual display of the wireless communication device; and

- optically scanning the first transaction code from the visual display of the wireless communication device so as to permit personal bodily entry into or through a physical structure.

Claim 48. A method for facilitating a wireless transaction, comprising:

- receiving, at a transaction apparatus, a request to transact for a particular product or service from a transaction requester using a wireless communication device;

- communicating a first transaction code from the transaction apparatus to a wireless communication device based on said request to transact; and

- displaying the first transaction code on a visual display of the wireless communication device such that the optical scanning of said transaction code from said visual display is capable of triggering at least a physical fulfillment event permitting personal bodily entry into or through a physical structure, said fulfillment event fulfilling a wireless transaction for said product or service.

Claim 49. The method of claim 48 including the further step of reducing an available inventory of said product or service based on said request.

Claim 50. (cancelled)

Evidence Appendix

None.

Related Proceedings Appendix

None.